## TELEGRAPHIC

From All Parts of the World

THE CONGRESS AT WORK.

All Important Questions Now Settled.

CYPRUS STROKE.

Conflicting Opinions of Its Possible Consequences.

ATROCITIES IN ROUMELIA.

Hoedel Convicted and Sentenced to Death.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD. ]

LONDON, July 11, 1878. The Congress sat four hours yesterday. It ratifled the committee's arrangements in regard to Batoum and disposed of several other questions of

Congress being herewith concluded the reading of the text of the treaty of peace was commenced. A great portion of it was read and agreed to. The Angio-Turkish Convention was not mentioned Lord Begconsfield was absent, because suffering

detail. The material portion of the work of the

ALL IMPORTANT QUESTIONS SETTLED.

The Berlin Provincial Correspondence says that all important questions connected with the treaty of San Stefano are now adjusted. The Commission for the settlement of frontiers has also arrived at a satisfactory result. The treaty of peace will be ilgned on Saturday. The Anglo-Turkish Convention will not delay the conclusion of the Congress, as it does not affect the treaty of San Stefano. BEACONSPIELD COMPLIMENTS BISMARCK.

Lord Beaconsfield at Tuesday's sitting said he was convinced that the results of the Congress would be highly gratifying to Europe, and that this happy result was due to the persistent and devoted efforts of its illustrious president. The Congress has already read fifty articles of the treaty

NO COLLECTIVE ENPORCEMENT OF THE TREATY. At Wednesday's sitting the question of enforcing the treaty was discussed. Prince Bismarck pointed out that there could question of collective action, Powers were interested in such degrees. The Congress resolved as the that the respective Powers should charge their ampassadors and consuls to waten over the execution of the clauses in which they are in-

RUSSIA'S ASIATIC PRONTIER The Asiatic frontier, as now fixed, gives Russia about half of the land lying between her old frontier and Erzeroum. this is considerably less than was allotted to her by the San Steiano treaty. Turkey loses the frontier of the Soghaundagh, but retains the hills over looking Olti.

THE COURSE PRANCE MAY TAKE. It is understood that the French government are going to ask, or already have asked, Russia waether she does not prefer abandoning the idea of Asiatic annexation rather than see the Cyprus treaty carried into effect. Should this question be negatived France, it is thought, may adopt a more

active policy. WHY THE TIME WAS SELECTED.

The Times' Berlin correspondent says:-"The date for the publication of the Anglo-Turkish treaty is supposed to have been selected with a riew to avoid ulterior complications. If the Ber-iin peace is signed by Russia with the knowedge of the existence of the Angio-Turkish alleged by Russia as a reason for impugning the validity of the Berlin instrument; whereas, should Russia now decline to adhere to the Berlin treaty. unless modified to suit the position which super-vened since the publication of the Anglo-Turkish treaty, she must prepare for the troubles she wished to avoid when going to Berlin."

DISCUSSING THE CYPRUS COUP.

ord Beaconsfield's coup has thrown into the shade all other topics, but it is yet too soon to ludge what direction the current of public opinion ere and on the Continent will take. The Times Berlin correspondent says that when the Anglo-Turkish convention was first announced there English diplomacy enjoyed a prestige such as it had not enjoyed for a long time, but later some dissentient voices were heard. The coup, said some, is undoubtedly clever, but it is questioned whether in the long run it will redound to the honor and interest of England. Others still speak of the event with unqualified admiration. APPROVAL IN VIENNA.

The Vienna Presse says:- "We cannot but hall with sincere satisfaction this victory won without bloodshed by English policy over the Eastern question; for the existence of Turkey, so frail when she herself is her sole support, will, under the energetic protection of England, be able to be maintained for long years." A majority of the Vienna papers speak in the same friendly tone. FRENCH FEARS FOR EGYPT.

The Times' Paris correspondence represents public opinion there as about equally divided. While the press comments are very conflicting some critics say that France ought to be satisfied, as it is now shown that England has no designs on Egypt, while others declare that England virtually us possession of Egypt in securing Cyprus. The Journal des Debats considers that England, being anable to count upon any assistance for checking

SOLICITATIONS ABOUT PRANCE.

One of the Times' correspondents at Berlin is authorized to delay most positively that France has asked Russia whether she not prefer to give up the idea of Asiatic annexation rather than see the Angle-Turkish treaty carried out. It is under stood in France that England occupied Cyprus instead of Egypt, aithough strongy arged to take the latter course, because she did not wish to dis. turb her good relations with Prance. The correspondent thinks peace may be already regarded

the Post's Berim special says it is reformally interpellate the British representa-tives concerning the Anglo-Turkish Convention. Tre interpeliation is improbable, as Earl Beaconsheld and his colleagues have already re fused to bring the Convention under discussion.

The Manchester Guardian's London correspondent says:-- Official Liberals will not directly challenge the policy of the government but will criticise it, and may even propose a resolution; but in any case the effect will be to throw the reaponsibility entirely on the government; to find fault with them for the surprise and to bring into prominence the limitless obligations in which the

CONSERVATIVE HESITATION. "The most remarkable feature of the situation is the doubtful view held by this stroke of policy by the conservative party. They regard it as a neces-eary result of the late campaign, but many of them

look upon it as a necessary evil As a party they feel heavily the responsibility cast upon them."

THE TROY STREET CAR ROBBERY.

THE WEDGE INSERTED IN ASIA MINOR.

The same correspondent says:—"The system upon which Asia Minor is to be administered will be generally based upon the Indian practice of residents or agents. These representatives of the English government will be preced in most of the pachalics for the purpose of ng and reporting on the local adm but will have no auministrative powers; the Am bassador at Constantinople will act upon the information they supply, and the machinery to enforce what may be deemed requisite for the good government of the country will be manipulated by the Porte. In order that the demands of the English Ambassador may receive the needful materia support there will be a large garrison permanently fixed in Cyprus.

"But for the objections of France the British occu-pation would have been, not in Cyprus, but in one or more towns on the mainland. I have reason for saying that the Angio-Turkish convention was considerably modified, out of deference to the views of the French government, and that, over and above the convention, there is an arrange ment by which the interests of France in Syria are guarded from Interference."

WILL THE CONGRESS DISCUSS IT. It is uncertain whether the subject of the Anglo Turkish convention will be brought before the Congress, but its discussion by the latter is not conbelieved that the question will not raise material difficulties in the Congress It is thought, in fact, that the discussion of the treaty will be of great advantage in promoting an understanding among

IN THE INTERESTS OF CIVILIZATION. The North German Gazette declares that the occupation of Cyprus cannot tall to be greeted with approval, in the interests of civilization and progress. It believes that Germany had been previously informed of the arrangement-without however, being asked to pass opinion thereon.

BRACONSPIELD'S HANDFUL The Journal de St. Petersbourg says it is to be hoped that the convention will not come in collision with the peaceful work proceeding at Berlin. Lord Beaconsfield simply acquired Cyprus so as not to return from the Congress empty handed.

TROOPS FOR CYPRUS.
The transport Canara has salled from Malta for Cyprus with the commissariat, staff and Indian sappers, to prepare for the reception of troops. The Twenty-fifth Madras regiment is under orders to embark with the European troops. AUSTRIA'S PREPARATIONS

The Standard's telegram from Vienna announces that a commercial and railway convention between Austria and Servia was signed on Tuesday. This agreement is made in view of the approaching occupation of Bosnia. The Austrian naval re serves will shortly be summoned and officers hav already been ordered to join their ships

RUSSIAN CRUELTIES IN THE RHODOPE DISTRICT, The Times' Constantinople correspondent says:-"Mr. John Henry Fawcett, British Consul General and Judge of the Consular Court, has returned from Lagos and reports that intense sufferings exist among the population south of the Rhodope Mountains. He enumerates the horrors perpe trated by the Bulgarians and Cossacks, and sometimes by regular Russian soldiers, whose design seems to be extermination or utter dispersion of Mussulmans and Christians favorable to them. In the Domodea district fiftythree villages have been plundered and burned by months. Twenty-three villages have been equally laid waste and burned in the district of Haskiev, and in the Philippopolis district tweive villages

have been burned. FOLLOWING GOOD OLD NOSLEM METHODS. In numerous villages there has been wanton destruction, attended by deeds of unbeard of bar-barity. Cases of men and women desiberately burned alive have been frequent. The violation of the young has also been very frequent. Nothing more horrible than the particulars of this report can be imagined. Its veracity rests on the official authority of one of the most respected of Her Malesty's servants and of men employed by him upon his conviction of their perfect trustworthiness. Mr. Fawcett in-tends to lay his report before the English, Austrian and French Ambassadors, with a view to sending out a commission of inquiry to the spot to endeavor to put an end to these excesses, which

disgrace humanity. Hoedel was arraigned in Berlin yesterday on charge of attempting the li's of the Empercr. He pie ded not guilty, maintaining that he only attempted to commit suicide. Thirty witnesses testified, however,

LAUSCH OF AN ITALIAN IRON CLAD. The Dandolo, one of the most powerful iron-class in the world, waspuccessfully launched at La Spezzia, Italy, in the presence of the Royal Family yesterday. The Dandolo is companion ship to the Dullio, which was launched in 1876. She is about 340 test long and She will be armed with 100-ten Armstrong guns carrying projectiles of 2,500 pounds weight.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

ABRIVAL OF LERDISTA OFFICERS IN NEW OR-LEANS-ESCOBEDO STILL IN THE FIELD-PROSPECTS OF LERDO'S SUCCESS-BITTER PEELING AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE BERALD.]

NEW ORLEANS, July 10, 1878. Colonels Lour and Gonzales arrived here to-day from General Escobedo's command on the frontier. They represent the General in the interior at the of some two hundred and lifty men, and say his reported defeat was only the dispersing of a band, some fifty odd men in number, not under his immediate command. General Disz, they also

his immediate command. General Disz, they also claim, has to keep most of his army on the frontier, which leaves him unprotected nearer home, and as there is great dissatisfaction he may be overthrown as any time by his own adherents. They say that far from Lerdo's cause being desperate, it is better now than ever, and there is more prospect of his success.

YERLING AGAINST THN UNITED STATES.

On the other hand private advices by the steamer which strived to-day from Vera Cruz say the country never was quieter in relation to home affairs, but that there is an intense leeling of bitternoss against the United States, and a war with this country would be very popular. It is claimed from this source that Escobedo has requested that he be allowed to return home, promising to give up any revolutionary scotemes.

CUBANS PARDONED.

HAVANA, July 10, 1878. One hundred and forty-three Cubans, who were transported to Spain during the insurrection, have

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

CHICAGO, III., July 10, 1578. Prefessor Langley, of the Allegheny Observatory, accompanied by several scientists, is in the city to-day. He will leave for Pike's Peak in the morning for the purpose of making observations of an eclipse of the sun on the 29th of July. Pike's Peak and Denver are in the path of the totality of the eclipse. Professor langley has made arrangements with the Western Union Telegraph Company for telegraphic service in connection with the observatory.

CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

[ Y TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

Ortowa, Ont., July 10, 1878. The Dominion government advertise to-day for ten ders up to the 1st of December next for constructing and working a line of railway commencing near Lake Nipissing, between the Ottowa River and Lake Huron, extending about two thousand inites to the Pacific const. It is intended that the works already under contract and expenditures on accounts of them be av-sumed by the parties contracting for the whole work.

FRAUD IN CANADA.

MONTREAL, July 10, 1878. It has been discovered that fraud to a large extent has been perpetrated on the city by charging for double the amount of stonework on the new reservoir lately completed here. It is claimed that there was collusion between the party doing the work and the city offensle who made the measurements. One of the latter has left for the United States. It is estimated that the excess of payment by the city will reach about \$20,000.

WO OF THE ROBBERS ARRESTED ON A RAIL-BOAD TRAIN-ONE OF THE OFFICERS AND ONE OF THE THIEVES SHOT-A FIGHT IN THE CAR-MONAHAN ATTEMPTS SUICIDE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD ]

TROY, July 10, 1878. The daring street car robbery in this city eight days ago has probably resulted to-day in a tragedy. This morning two man embarked on an eastward bound train on the Boston and Albany Railroad from this city, and the conduc-ter thinking their personal appearance accord with the published descriptions of the remaining two offthe garroters, who are at large, telegraphed ahead to North Adams, Mass., for two officers to meet the train and arrest the pair. A telegram was sent to the receipt thereof at Pittsfield the suspected persons, Thomas Monaban (who was a participant in the garroting of Buckley) and his brother John were apprehended by the officers. They were searched for arms, but none found, and the two were handcuffed togother. They were in the care of Deputy Speriff Walden and Officer Quinn. It is thought that at that place some one surreptitionsly gave them revolvers.

officers the prisoners suddenly aprang to their feet, drew revolvers and commenced firing, literally emptyag the firearms into the laces of the surprised officers. The two men were handcuffed together, but continued o fight with demontacal ferocity, and kept up the shooting until some passengers had hustened to assist the Deputy Sheriff and forced the men down in the aisle. While prostrate Thomas Monahan deliberately fired two more shots at Officer Quine, indicting what s thought to be latal wounds, as both balls took effect in the abdomen.

THE PASSENGERS AS-IST. The passenger coach was full of people, including many ladies, and the scene was a terrible one for several moments. Not until some one had jumped upon them and stamped them into unconsciousness did the desperados ceuse lighting. They were frightfully cut and wounded in many places. Near Chat-ham the officer shot said he thought he was dying, and he was placed in care of physicians there. The other officer was also severely injured, but not dan-gerously. Officers from here met the party at Greenoush, and the two were salaly ledged in jail in this

city. MONABAN ATTEMPTS SUICIDE. desperate of the two, after reaching here told the officer that he had shot himself in the head. A hole was discovered in the side of his skull. He repeatedly exclaimed, "I am sorry that I killed the man, but I killed myself too."

QUINN LIKELY TO RECOVER.

Particulars received at this city show that Quinn is not latally injured and that one of the pair offered him \$200 to lot them escape. The bribe was refused, when they resolved on the desperate plan of shooting. WHAT JOHN MONAHAN SAID.

John Monaban to'd your correspondent that he met his brother on the stone road last night and took him in a carriage to Potersburg. This morning they took a train for North Adams, intending to go off Eist, in which direction the Monahaus have relativer. John says he was not mixed up in the robbery, but only death of Officer Quian he will be held as an accessory to the crime. At any rate he will probably be punished in hissachusetts for assault upon an officer with lutent to kill.

THE POLISH CHURCH WAR.

NO ABATEMENT IN THE LOCAL EXCITEMENT-LITHUANIAN AVERSION TO THEIR PASTOR. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. ]

SHENANDOAH, Pa., July 10, 1878. The hearings in the cross shis arising out of the Polish difficulty are still in progress, and every day, instead of decreasing, seems to increase the number of cases. All the day and evening the Poles in large numbers have crowded about the Justice's office During the progress of the hearing Mr. M. M. Lveile, of Ashland, counsel for the Lithuanians, took occa-

divine services as long as the present natter was among them. "We make up," he continued, "two-thirds of the congregation, and if the Arcabishop will not comply with our wisnes by sending us the pastor we ask for the Churching us the pastor we ask for the Churching us the pastor we have for the churching us the pastor we have ask for the Churching us the pastor. He also stated that he and his friends had contributed so far rather extensively to the support of the pastor, in expectation that in due course or time he would be removed by the Archbishop, but as he is not, and our Lithusnian friend, "no may starve before we will contribute august to his support." Father Lanarkowicz contemplates reading mass on Sunday and holding the usual services, and, although it is not generally anticipated, some of our citizens expect a repetition of the scene of last Sunday.

DEATH WARRANT SIGNED.

[IX TILEGRIPH TO THE HERALO.]

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 10, 1878. Governor Hartranit to-day issued a warrant for the execution of Hezekiah Shaler, of Franklin county, on the 17th of August. Shaler murdered his wife on the 21st of February last and was convicted about two months since after a trial whose progress watched with great interest. The murder was watched with great interest. The murder of Mrs. Shafer was of the most brutal character. The husband regarded her as a stumbling block to his amours with another woman and sought to remove the obstruction by administering posson to her. Pearing that it would not have a hatal effect he struck her with the handle of an axe and a bootjack, inflicting a large number of wounds on her head and face. After he had accomplished his hellish purpose he informed his wife's relatives that she had fallen down stairs and had received serious 1 juries. When discovered she was covered with blood and no nigns of life were visible. Her appearance plantly indicated that she had been brutally assaulted, and the husband was arrested for the crime, convicted and sentenced. and against was arrested for the crime, convicted and against a convicted from makes about the forty-second death warrant Governor Hartrauit has signed during his administration.

PISTORIOUS ASKS A PARDON. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 10, 1878. The Supreme Court having sustained, the action of the lower court in convicting Blasius Pistorius, the Catholic priest, of murder in the first degree, the necessary papers have been filed with the Board of Pardons asking for his liberation. The case will be heard on the first Tuesday in August, and his friends have strong hopes that the Board will recommend commutation of the death sentence to imprisonment for life. The prisoner himself has requested, through his brother, that he either be hanged or pardoned unconditionally.

A MURDERER PLEADS GUILTY.

ST. LOUIS, Me., July 10, 18/8. Henry J. Redemeier, who shot and killed Herman fosse while at work on a new building at the corner of Bremen and Kossuth avenues, on June 19, was of Bremes and Kossuth avanues, on June 19, was arraigned before the Criminal Court yesterday after-moon, and to the great surprise of the Court and law-yers present pleased guilty, and was sentenced by Judge Jones to be hanged on the 23d of August, Redemeier's attorney was not present, and it seems from an interview with the prisoner, after his return to jail, that he did not know what he was doing when he pleaded guilty. It is regarded as a strange case, but it is said nothing can now says the man except the intervention of the Governor.

A MURDERER'S CONFESSION.

CANTON, N. Y., July 10, 1878. Breamsham Colton, the murdorer, who is to be hanged on Juy 28, made a full contession to-day. The murder was committed about as the circumstantial evidence indicated.

FATALITY TO A FIREMAN.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 10, 1878. At a small fire this morning Arthur A. Poole, mem-ber of Neptune Hose No. 5, and ex-foreman of that orWASHINGTON.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1878. THE ARMY AS A POSSE COMITATUS - ORDER PROM GENERAL SHERMAN DEFINING THE LAW UNDER WHICH TROOPS MAY BE USED BY THE PRESIDENT.

General Sherman, in general orders, dated July 7 1878, invites the attention of all officers of the army to the section in the Army Appropriation bill provid ing that "it shall not be lawful to employ any part of the army as a posse comitatus, or otherwise, for the purpose of executing laws, except in such cases and under such circumstances as such employment of said force may be expressly authorized by the constitution

The order contains the provision of the constitu tion and acts of Congress understood as intouced to be excepted from the operation of the above section, and authorizing the employment of the military forces

and authorizing the employment of the military forces for the purpose of executing the laws—namely:—

First—The fourth article of the constitution, declaring that the United states shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature cannot be convened) against domastic violence.

Second—The Civil Rights law (sections 1,984, 1,989 and 1,991 of the Revned Statutes), which makes it lawius for the President to employ such part of the land or naval forces or of the minima as may be necessary to aid in the execution of judicial process, or as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of civil rights.

Third—The Elective Franchiae law (section 2,002), prohibiting the presence of troops near the polis, unless it be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States or to keep the pace at the polis.

Fourth—the Indian laws (sections 2,150, 2,151 and 2,152, R. S.) which authorize the apprehension of every person who may be in the Indian country in violation of law, ex-mination and serzore of stores, proventing the introduction of persons and property into the lindian country contrary to law, and also in destroying and breaking up any distillery for manufacturing artest spirits set up or continued within the ladian country.

Fifth—Section 2,465 of the R vised Statutes authorizing the Pracident to employ military force to prevent the transportation or carrying away any such timbor as may already be folled or cut down, and to prevent the iransportation or carrying away any such timbor as may already be folled or cut down, and to prevent the transportation, or carrying away any such timbor as may already be folled or cut down, and to take such other and further measures as may be deconed advisable for the preservation of the timber of the United States in Florids.

Sixth—Section 5,297 of the Revised Statutes which by the laws of nations or the treaties of the United States is Secenth—Section 5,297 of the Revised Statutes which makes it lawful for the President, in case of an insurrection in any State against the government thereof, on application of the Legislature of State or the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call forth such number of the militar of any other State or States which may be applied for as he deems sufficient to suppress such insurrection, or on like application to employ, for the same purpose, such application to employ, for the same purpose, such application to employ, for the same purpose, such application to employ, for the came purpose, such part of the land or naval forces of the United States as he deems necessary, and sections 5,298, 5,299 and 5,316, authorizing the President to employ troops to enforce the laws waenever, by reason of unlawful obstructions or assemblages of persons, or rebail on against the authority of the government of the United States the execution of the laws is obstructed.

\*\*Eighth—Section 5,577, unthorizing the President, at his discretion, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States to protect the right of the discoverer of a guano island, or of his widow, heir, executor, administrator or assigns.

The order concludes as follows:—

Officers of the army with not permit the use of the

Officers of the army will not permit the use of the troops under their command to aid the civil authorities as a posse comitatus or in the execution of the laws, except as authorized in the foregoing enactment. When applications for the use of troops for these purposes are received they must be forwarded through the military channel to the Adjutant General for the consideration and action of the President.

TION-EX-PAYMASTER GENERAL WATMOUGH TO ME. WHITTEMORE-CAUSTIC CRITICISM OF PAY DIRECTOR LOOKER'S REPORT.

Ex Psymaster General Watmough has furnished the with Pay Director Lookar and his administration of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing:-

sion to state that he intended entering suit against Father Lanarkowicz, his followers and Chief Burgess Whalen and his police force, on behalf of his persecuted citeuts, on the charge of inciting to riot on Sunday last. Mr. Lyello further stated that by the uncalled for interference of the Burgess and police the latter tended to excite the Lithuanians and caused them to make the nadue demonstrations with which they are charged. It is a question whether he can do anything with the officers, as they were only acting upon the call of Rev. Father Lanarkowicz, who stated to them that their presence was necessary, as his life was threatened.

The strongest beelings exist on the part of the Lithuanians against their pastor, and in conversation with one of the most prominent of them this afternoon he informed your correspondent that neither he nor any of his nationality contemplated attenting divine services as long as the present matter, and therefore the new threateners, and the continued, "two-based on a contemplated in the reputation of an associate officer, he may have easily then." I evaluate the reputation of an associate officer, he may have because of the correspondent that neither he nor any of his nationality contemplated. "two-based on an associate officer, he may have because of the correspondent that neither he nor any of his nationality contemplated." "two-based on an associate officer, he may have because of the correspondent that neither he nor any of his nationality contemplated. "two-based on an associate officer, he may have because of the correspondent that neither he nor any of his nationality contemplated." "two-based on an associate officer, he may have because of the correspondent that neither he nor any of his nationality contemplated. "two-based on an associate officer has no rigot to error was among them. "We make up." It has been have a contemplate of the lower and therefore failuble, he near have a contemplated of the correspondent that neither he nor any of his nationality contemplated o the reputation of an associate officer has no right to alth official records at hand to guide him. I enatlenge attention of the Naval Committee to the records of buroas, to examine which was the sele duty imposed u Mr. Locker. It will then appear that the facts him have been in some cases ignored, in others distorted, that, not contented with the discharge of which he chat crites as an unpleasant duty, he cularges his field of quiry, accepts ex parte testimony taken before your comittee and predicates his report on mero unwritten at ments occurring in the course of conversations between

ments occurring in the course of conversations between government officials and myself. So which he unbhashingly rolers.

Jone of June 18 I do not "misquote" Mr. Looker in any particular, nor did I therein answer a bungled newspaper report," as he asserts in his rejoinder, already referred to, but I did therein distinctly reply to his letter or report forwarded to you, bearing date way be, which had never, as already stated, been shown to me, but was boaned me by a monibor of your committee, whose sense of justice forbasic him to permit officers to be thus secretly maligned without opportunity of relating the charges or vindicating themselves.

I emphatically deny the statemant that I ever received or disoueyed orders ir. in the Secretary of the Navy touching the suspension of any contracts made by me. I stamp as utterly false the intination that my resignation as reymaster tieneral was "enforced," but, as the Hon. Secretary of the Navy has expressed it, "my resignation was tendered by myself without any suggestion from him" when I conceived such to be his wishes in the premises. In conclusion, Sir. I requ at nurther an opportunity of presenting myself before your committees to explain sandy other matters per tune to be more supercent to enter the conceived such to be his wishes in the premises. In conclusion, Sir. I requ at nurther an opportunity of presenting myself before your committee to explain sandy other matters per tune. Became appeared to explain sandy other matters per tune to be more supercent to be more supercent to the necessary of the testimony before the committee. It is not in the certamony before the committee of the permit of any different parts of the testimony before the committee at the premise and not as a government official, and trusting, sir, you will submit the foregoing request to the innorable Committee on Naval affairs as soon as expedient after the reassembling of Congress. I thave the honor to remain, very respectfully yours.

JAMIS H. WATMOUGH, Pay Director, U.S. N., JAMIS H. WA

CHARGES AGAINST COLLECTOR THOMAS, OF BALTIM BEL

Charles J. Ditty and O. F. Bump, of Baltimore, to day made formal charges to the President against Collector Thomas, of Baltimore. The principal com plaints are that he disregards the President's civil service order and is actively participating in politics; also, that he pays more regard to obliging his friends in matters of appointments than he does to the govornment's interests. The charges will be referred to the Treasury Department.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

SPRINGPIELD, Mass., July 10, 1878. James Cromwell, loreman of a gravel train on the Troy and Greenfield Ratirond, was kitled to-day by alling between the cars at North Adams. He was forty-five years of age and leaves a wife and three children. children.
James G. Smith, agent of the Holyoke Warp Com-pany, was killed by being rub over by the cars at Chicopee to-day. He leaves a wife and children.

SUICIDE.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 10, 1878. J. Martin Smith, a dry goods merchant of this city, hot himself in the left side, just below the peart, at half-past ten o'clock this morning, at his residence in East New Brunswick. Physicians say he can live bur a few nours. No cause assigned.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE,

MONTREAL, July 10, 1878. A stranger named James Wilson, who arrived from New York this morning, shot himself in the head with a revolver in the Express Hotel. He is not ex-

LOUISIANA LITIGATION DECIDED.

MONROE, La., July 10, 1878. The Sapreme Court of Louisiana rendered unselnous decisions this morning affirming the judgments in the Pacific Railway Company's mandamus suit against Governor Nicholls and others and the Louisians Levee Company's mandamus suit against Additor Jumel. The Court also unanimously reversed the judgment of the lower court in the Public Administrator's case, and decreed that Colonel Wisson is entitled to the office. THE POTTER COMMITTEE.

AN ADJOURNMENT OWING TO THE ABSENCE OF GENERAL BUTLER-SENATOR KELLOGG TO BE EXAMINED. WASHINGTON, July 10, 1878.

Chairman Potter and Messes. Runton, Springer and Hiscock, of the Investigating Committee, assembled at eleven o'clock to-day, but owing to the absence of General Butler the meeting was postponed until two o'clock, at which time the examination of Senston Kelings by General Butler was expected to be com-

Kellogy by General Butler was expected to be commenced.

Upon reassembling at two o'clock the committee held a brief secret reassion, during which Secretary Sherman's letter of the 9th was generally discussed, but no conclusion was reached. The ucors were reopened at quarter-past two P. M., and shortly afterward Chairman Potter received information that General Butler would not arrive in Washington until six o'clock to-morrow moreing, whereupon the committee adjourned until half-past ten A. M. te-morrow. Another secret session was called for this niternoon, but was family postp ned in consequence of Mr. Butler's absence. It is understood that Senator Kellogy will be the next witeess examined, and succeeding him Mr. Black, of the Philadelphia Custom House, will take the stand.

THE LOUISIANA SUB-COMMITTEE - ANOTHER FRAUDULENT PROTEST-ALL THE CHOCKED PARISHES TO BE GONE INTO.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] NEW ORLEANS, July 10, 1878.

The Congressional sub-committee were busy examning witnesses to-day. Mr. Stenger thinks they have struck a rich vein in regard to Richland parish, the facts of which were telegraphed to the HERALD last winter. A thorough examination of all the purishes which were crooked will be gone into and the com-mittee will not get through this week.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE. NEW ORLEANS, July 10, 1878.

Before the Potter sub-committee to-day Colonel Jo seph M. Tomlinson, chief clerk of the Collector of Custom House, it being shown there were some omissions from the list of employes made out by h.m. and submitted yesterday by Collector Smyth, at the suggestion of Mr. Cox. Colonel Temlinson was requested to perfect the paper so it would show all the employes since Collector King's appointment, with the dates of their dismissal, reappointment, &c. THE ANDERSON-WEBER AGREEMENT.

William Williams, colores, was examined relative to an affidavit made by him and submitted to the com mittee in Washington as to a conversation between Dix, Fisk and Hobbs, that Weber did not sign the Anderson-Weber agreement and that Anderson did no swear to it. The witness waited on them at the St James Hotel; Weber told witness he was in a hurry; that parties had been after him to sign a paper which he did not intend to sign, but was going away; after this party had left the table Dix to d the witness that the man's name was D. A. Weber; this was on Saturday, the 16th of November, the day before Weber was

In the cross-examination by Mr. Blackburn witness In the cross-examination by Mr. Blackburn witness did not seem very positive about dates and did not remember that Weber was killed in March. Witness and the did not authorize anybody to put in an affit dayst. The statement that Weber said he was going home and that part in which Seymour's name is monationed was not read to him. Witness thatly admitted that he had been confused by Mr. Blackburn in the explanation of contradictory statements as to whother he had been role that Weber was present or not at the time the Andgrson-Weber agreement was street. he had been told that Weber was present or not at the time the Anderson-Weber agreement was spined.

R. T. Hobbs testified:—Was present some weeks ago to Dix's office when the conversation occurred as renated in Williams' afficiarit; Whider told me that Weber did not sign the Weber-Anderson agreement; Dix came siter me before breaktast on the worning of the conversation; Dix was atraid twold go back on him, and wanted me to make an affidavit of what Witder had said; Wilder told me that he and Anderson went to Seymour's office together when Anderson signed the paper, and that when Anderson signed the paper no one else was present. IMPORTUNED TO MAKE A PROTEST

present.

J. F. Keily, Supervisor of Registration for Richland parish, testified:—I made up the returns and brought them to the city soon after the election; dolivered them without protect; enclosed with them were two affluavits of intrindiction and violence, one of which was made by a person I would not believe on oath; did not make oath to the paper published as my affluavit in Shoi man's rejort; believe some of the statements made therein are true and that some are not true, though the reports, as stated, were made to me by the parties named.

The witness detailed at great length the eccurrences between the time of his linal protest, showing that efforts were made by prominent republicans to induce him to make the protest. He also gave the names of hier that would swear to violence and intimidation, and went up and brought some of them to the city. The witness said he did not feel justified in making the protest, and would not have in out to the city. The witness said he did not feel justified in making the protest, and would not have made it but for the persistent efforts of Governor Kellogg, Campbell and others, who importuned him to do so.

The committee adjourned till to-morrow.

to do so.
The committee adjourned till to-morrow.

CHOP REPORT

CONDITION OF THE GROWING CROPS IN TEN-NESSEE, MISSISSIPPI, ARKANSAS AND ALA-BAMA.

MEMPHIS, Tonn., July 10, 1878. The lojiowing crop report has been compiled from 137 letters of the average date of July 1, forty of North Mississippi, forty-eight from Arkansas, north Since the close of June it has rained every day in this region. The weather has been warm or sultry. Such weather seriously increases complaints in re gard to excessive growth and consequent shedding of forms; also of rust and growth of grass and weeds in crops lacking cultivation. Clear, warm weather prevails to-day, which, if condition. Our region of country may be congratulated on the promise of an abundant harvest in all

lated on the promise, of an abundant harvest in all crops except wheat, which has been seriously cut off by rust. The morate of labor, as snown by our report, is of the most gratifying nature.

Out of an aggregate of 127 responses 62 report the weather for June very lavorable, 33 moderately favorable, 32 cool inghts and 1 too much rain. Eighty-six report that the weather up to July 1 was much more lavorable than for the same period in 1577, 15 about the same, 31 less lavorable, 73 warm er, 50 less rain and 31 more rain.

SO less rain and 31 more rain.

COTTON PROSPECTS.

Fifteen report from one to ten per cent of the cotton acreage abandoned on account of excessive rains, grass and weeks; 112 none, making the acreage one half per cent of the crop. All report no cotton planted in June. Thirteen report stands never better, st very good, 27 moderately good, 10 not good, 88 forming and blooming very well, 30 moderately well, 31 not well. Thirty-three report the condition of it the cotton crop never better, 51 very good, 29 moderately good, 14 poor and badly cultivated. highly-two report the condition of crops much better than in 1877, 25 about the same and 20 not so good.

Grass crops.

Under the head of miscillaneous there is consider-

the same and 20 not so good.

Under the head of miscellaneous there is considerable complaint of grass crops. The weather is so wet that outside work is impracticable, and there are indications of lurther slight abandonment if the rains continue. There are also slight complaints of rust and too rapid growth, with shi ding of squares; however, there is less miscellaneous complaint than is usual at this season.

CORN LOOKING WELL.

Seventy-eight report the condition of corn crops very fine, 35 moderately good and 15 inferior; 96 report them well cultivated and 31 oadly cultivated. An additional planting of 65 per cent was made in June.

A poor crop of wheat.

A poor CROP OF WHEAT.

Ninety-seven rebort the wheat crop harvested, I abandoned and 29 none raised; 87 report it threshed out or protected from the weather and I exposed. The yield per acre is 6 42-100, 33 per cent less than last year, or about half the usual crop. The quality is poor, owing to rust.

Lanon moral.

One hundred and nine report laborers working very well, 15 moustaily well and 3 not well, owing to political troubles; 113 report their general morale better than for the past five years or since made free, 5 about the same and 9 not so good. Many mentions are made of more temperate habits and an economizing disposition.

CROPS IN TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, July 10, 1878.

The crop report of the State Agricultural Bureau for the month of June shows that since the threshing out a yield of only four and a balf bushels of wheat per acre has been obtained. The total yield of the State is 6,750,000 busnels. The oat crop is better State is 6,750,000 bushels. The out crop is better than has ever been known. Not more than two-thirds of the crop of tobacco will be housed. Grasses have been damaged by too much rain. The crop wit be of ordinary average. Never in the history of the State have there been better prospects for corn. Cotton sverages from 60 to 110, it having been affected by rain in some counties. The average of the peanut crop is 75. There is a marked increase in snipments of fruit and vegetables to Northern markets, 10,000 barrels of frish potatoes having been shipp d in the past four months.

> DAMAGE BY STORM IN UTAU. OMANA, Neb., July 10, 1878.

The Republican will to-morrow contain despatches from the largest grain yielding counties in the State, giving the effect of the storms of the past three nights. Last night's tempest was terrific; it was most violent east of Schuyler. The loss in general will be one-third of the grop. RAILROAD COUNCIL

SARATOGA, July 10, 1878. Mr. Vanderblit's he do of departments have tech working all day arranging matters relating to the barmonious working of the Lake Shore, Michigan South crn, Canada Southern and Michigan Central rail crn. Canada Southern and Michigan Central rail, roads; also on the general subject of reducing the expenses on all his lines Mr. Benew and Cornelius Vanderbitt leave to night. The arrivals lo-day have been F. Broughton, of Hamilton, manager of the Great Western; J. H. Devereux, of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnational; J. Allen, Jr., of Bullaio, president of the Lake Superior Transportation Company; William Bilss, general manager of the Boston and Albany; A. J. Cassatt, vice president of the Pennsylvania Central; J. M. McCuilough, of Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, and Mr. McMullen, of the Chicago and Alton. The conforence will be more general to morrow.

THE CHOLERA AT NORWICH.

Nonwicz, Conn., July 10, 1878. The report of a case of choices here is outlrely unfounded. The reporters of the Bulletin investigated the rumors yesterday and traced them to a couple of ordinary cases of cholera infantum and choiera mor-bus. There have been no cases of anything more seri-cus. The physicians say these neither is nor has been any case of chole a here.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Washingrox, July 10, 1878. Pay Director Thomas H. Looker, United States Navy, has been appointed Acting Chief of the Bureau of Provisions, &c., Navy Department, and Paymaster General of the Navy, to act as such during the absence of Paymaster General Cutler from the seat of govern-ueut.

FORECLOSURE SALE.

SARAT GA, N. Y., July 10, 1878. Twenty parcels of properly about and including the Pavilion Spring were sold under a mortgage foreclosure by the receiver of the Continental Insurance Company to day. All were bid in by a representative of the receiver.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

United States Circuit Judge Hugu L. Bond, of Baltitimore; Cyrus H. McCormick, of Chicago; General J. H. Martindale, of Rochester; Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg, N. Y., and United States Treasurer James Gillillan, are at the Fifth Avenue. General Christo pher C. Augur, United States Army, and Paymaster A. S. Kenny, of the United States Naval Academy, are at the Albemarie. General E. G. Maranalt United States Army, is at the Metropolitien. Lieutenant E. W. Remey, United States Navy, is at the Bollman.

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BY TELEGRAPH. BY TELEGRAPH.

New Oulkans, July 9, 1878.

In the seventh Grand Distribution of the Louisians
State Lottery Company, made in this city on Telesiay, the
Uth time, trever No. 12 845, and in Mariou, Ind., drew
first capital prize; No. 45, 216, and in Washington, second
expital prize; No. 12, 720, third capital prize.

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